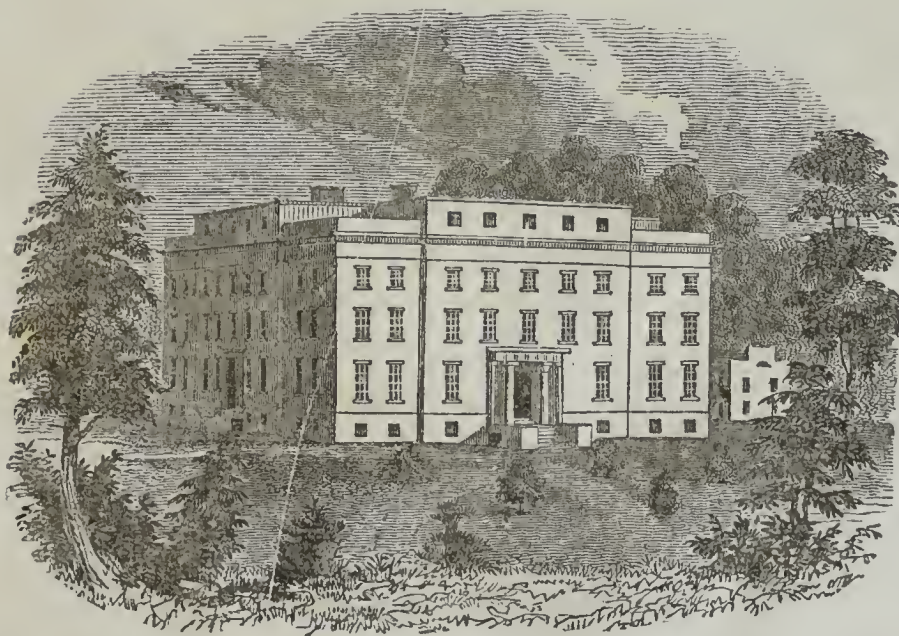


TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
OHIO INSTITUTION
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,
FOR THE YEAR 1849.



COLUMBUS:
S. MEDARY, PRINTER
1849.

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES.

JAMES HOGE,	SAM'L McCLELLAND,
WM. ARMSTRONG.	JOSEPH McELVAIN.
JOHN W. ANDREWS,	

GEORGE McMILLEN, Superintendent. .

TEACHERS,

A. W. PENIMAN,	C. B. CUCKLER,
CHARLES JUCKSCH,	Miss ESTHER MILLER.

ASSISTANT,

ANTHONY DAUGHERTY.

TEACHER OF MUSIC,

GUSTAVUS MACHOLD.

ASSISTANT,

HORACE D. COLLINS.

TEACHER IN MECHANICS,

HENRY HAUENSTEIN.

ASSISTANT,

JOHN MAHONY.

MATRON,

Mrs. SUSAN M. VANDEMAN.

ASSISTANT,

LAVINA BOOTH.

TREASURER,

THOMAS MOODIE.

STEWARD,

JAMES W. WATSON.

PHYSICIAN,

Dr. R. L. HOWARD.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 5, 1849.

The Speaker of the Senate:

SIR—I transmit the Annual Report of the Trustees of the Institution for the education of the Blind, with a request that it be communicated to the House of Representatives.

Most respectfully,

JAMES HOGE,
Prest. Board of Trustees.

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

The Trustees of the Institution for the Blind, respectfully submit this, their twelfth annual report.

The expenses of the Institution for the last year, ending October 1st, exceeded somewhat, the estimates submitted by the Trustees. The reasons of this are fully set forth in the report of Mr. McMillen, the Superintendent, and Mr. Watson, the Steward, herewith submitted. The Institution has, during the past year, been conducted with economy and success, and is, at the present time, in a highly flourishing condition.

The reports of Mr. Moodie, the Treasurer, and Dr. Howard, the Physician and Oculist, are hereto appended.

Heretofore, the accounts of the Institution for each year, have been made up on the 1st of October, and an appropriation has therefore been granted with a view to meet the expenses of each year, up to that date. The appropriation however is not usually made until February or March, and thus, for three or four months, the Institution is without funds. The Trustees would respectfully recommend, that the appropriation for the ensuing year shall be adequate to the sup-

port of the Institution up to the 1st day of January, A. D., 1850. This will require, probably \$13,000, as follows:

For salary of teachers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	\$6,000
Household expenses,	-	-	-	-	6,500
Incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	500

From the resignation of Mr. Chapin, Esq., Superintendent of the Institution, October 1st, 1846, until April 1st, 1848, the duties of this office was faithfully and successfully performed by A. W. Penniman, who has been an Assistant Teacher from the first opening of the School. Early in this year, the Board appointed Mr. George McMillen to the office of Superintendent, and he commenced his services on the 1st of April, 1848. He has rendered full satisfaction during the time which has elapsed since his appointment, in respect of qualification and fidelity, so as to give high promise of ability and success in future time.

All which is respectfully submitted by the Board.

JAMES HOGE, President.

January 5, 1849.

N. B. The term of service of M. J. Gilbert, deceased, as a Trustee of this Institution, ended with the present Session of the General Assembly, and it will be necessary to appoint one who shall serve for the term of six years.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the

Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind:

GENTLEMEN—Conformably to custom, it becomes my duty to report to you the operations of this School during the last year, as well as its present condition. This affords me unfeigned pleasure, particularly as I am enabled to report favorably, so far as my limited acquaintance with the Institution, and its former history, authorize me to judge of it.

The appended catalogue contains the name of every pupil and assistant pupil who were present during any part of the session, which, in obedience to law, closed on the last Saturday of July. It will be seen that the number was seventy-three; a few more, it is believed, than were ever present during any previous term. The number at this time is sixty two, nearly as many as were in the school at the date of the last report.

The session closed with such exercises as are customary on like occasions; during which the pupils gave satisfactory evidence of progress in the studies to which their attention had been directed, and fully sustained their former deserved reputation for advancement in knowledge.

The following persons, to wit, Lucinda M. Shaw, Martin Frech, Mary A. Crawmer, William McIntire, Sarah Thomas, Mary Boileau, Eli Hoover, Moses Baird and Joseph Kellogg, having been in the Institution the legal period of time, and having completed the prescribed course of study and work, received certificates of character and qualifications, and were honorably discharged. The last named individual had been in the shop two years to learn a trade, in which he made commendable proficiency, but had not enjoyed the privileges of the school on account of being over the legal age. Two others, Margaret Patterson and Jabez Freet, who

had formerly graduated, also took final leave, together with a few who signified their intention not to return, one of whom, Joseph T. Axtel, has since sent for and obtained a certificate of dismission. These had been under the fostering care of the State for years, and have gone to engage in the business and cares of life. They will doubtless encounter many perplexities and discouragements incident to their peculiar deprivation. We trust, however, that their training here has armed them in some degree with the patience, self-denial, and control necessary for all persons in the trials of life, and especially for the blind; it is also hoped that wherever their respective lots may be cast, they will be kindly received, and that an enlightened and philanthropic public may bestow upon them such encouragement as their several attainments and characters merit.

The teachers remain the same as formerly except two, Mr. Cuckler and Miss Miller: the services of the former were not needed after the Superintendent entered upon the active duties of his office, and the latter resigned during vacation.— She had charge of the primary department; and as a female teacher in that department is almost indispensable, and particularly needed at this time, it is hoped that her place will soon be filled by some one worthy of your approbation.

It is with pleasure that I represent the officers and teachers as worthy of the confidence which you have reposed in them. They are united in their efforts to promote the best interests of the school, and I cannot permit this opportunity to pass, without acknowledging the obligations I am under, for the uniform kindness I have received from them since my connection with the Institution.

With your consent, the services of Mr. H. D. Collins and Miss A. M. Bergundthal, graduate pupils, were retained in the music department, at nominal salaries during the year. At the commencement of the present term, I did not feel authorized to change their relation to the Institution, and accordingly have continued them. I hope this course will be satisfactory, as their services are valuable, and particularly at the present time, increased attention being required in this de-

partment in consequence of the departure of so many of the older pupils at the close of the session. Mr. A. Daugherty, assistant pupil, has also been continued as teacher of Mathematics; his efforts to impart knowledge to his classes, both in algebra and geometry, have been successful and satisfactory; and I take pleasure in recommending him as entirely deserving your continued favor and approbation.

The course of studies and order of exercises remain nearly the same as at the date of the last report. The former consists of Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, Algebra, Geometry, History, Rhetoric, English Literature and Natural Philosophy, together with oral lectures on Chemistry, Physiology and other scientific subjects. Lessons have also been given to a few of the pupils in Latin and French, it being thought proper to afford those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with these languages, an opportunity of doing so. The order of exercises is varied to suit the several ages and capacities of the scholars. Lessons and recesses alternating, in such a manner as not only to furnish abundant mental food, but also to invigorate the health, and incite the pupils to return to their studies with increased relish and interest. Considerable acquaintance with the youthful character, and experience in teaching, enables me to add my testimony to the evidence heretofore furnished in the history of this and similar institutions, of the wisdom of a happy interchange of labor and recreation. Alternate exercise and rest, not only for the body but for the mind, is one of the most important laws of health, and he who does not understand this, is only partially qualified for an educator, whatever other attainments he may possess. But this subject is becoming better understood; physiology will soon be made a study in every good school, and children who have been confined to their seats for hours at a time, and subjected to an artificial, tedious and uninteresting process of instruction, are even now beginning to rejoice at the dawn of a brighter day. It may be added, before leaving this subject, that the laws of health, in all their applications, are more important for the blind than for any other class in community. Many of them enter the Institution with impaired and

enfeebled constitutions, arising from various causes, not now necessary to enumerate ; hence the importance of subjecting them to those recuperative influences which are calculated to renew and invigorate their systems. Not only should they be required and encouraged to take active exercise during the intervals of school hours, but on every other proper occasion that opportunity affords. Particular attention should be given to the quantity and quality of their food, pure air, cleanliness of person, warm clothing in winter, and ventilation of their sleeping apartments. It is difficult, however, to procure a strict observance of these things, so indispensable to health and comfort; and this is not strange, when we consider that those who enjoy the advantages of sight can scarcely be prevailed upon to bestow proper attention upon them.

In the appendix will be found a code of new rules, drawn up during vacation, for the government of the school, and approved by you. They are the result of careful observation and reflection, and if faithfully executed, it is confidently believed will contribute much to the future prosperity of the Institution. Their influence, thus far, has been most salutary; the officers and teachers yield a hearty co-operation in carrying them into effect, and it affords me great satisfaction to be able to state that the greater number of the reflecting portion of the blind, themselves, are satisfied with their main restrictions and provisions, and fully convinced of their necessity and importance.

It is gratifying to record the fact that no death has occurred amongst the pupils during the year, and although some sickness has prevailed, it has generally been of a mild character, yielding readily to medicine, but requiring the frequent presence of the attending physician, who, while he has been anxious to regulate his practice so as to cause the least possible expense to the State, has never withheld any needed aid, and is entitled to our gratitude for the prompt and kind attention that he has always been ready to bestow.

To satisfy the public mind, and those parents who have children here, respecting the general health of the Institution

and the salubrity of its location, I shall take the liberty of introducing the following letter. It was written to Lewis Heyl, Esq., during the Convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in this city in June last, in answer to certain inquiries on the subject, and published in their minutes.

“DEAR SIR—From the last report of the Superintendent of this Institution, I find that there has been received, up to that date, one hundred and fifty pupils; of this number, eight have died in the Institution as pupils, to which may be added four who left in consequence of ill-health, and who have since died; some of these deaths were caused by inflammatory, and others by chronic diseases, one by accident, falling from the roof of the building.

“The Institution has been in existence eleven years, and from the above it will be seen that only twelve have died, out of the one hundred and fifty who have been received from time to time, up to the date mentioned, (last fall,) a few additional pupils have since been received. I think this is not a greater degree of mortality than will be found among an equal number of persons of any class, any where, during the same period of time.”

That you may form a correct estimate of the general health of the inmates of our house, and of the salubrity of the locality, I shall add two or three extracts from Dr. Howard's report. The first is dated December first, 1845, and is as follows:

“Since the first of August, 1844, the period at which I was appointed Physician to the Institution, the pupils have generally enjoyed excellent health, in fact a great majority of them, comprehending those possessing ordinary strength and vigor of constitution, have suffered as little or less from sickness, than the same number of persons enjoying the blessing of sight, who are exposed to the vicissitudes of climate in their varied occupations.”

In his report of December 1846, he says:

“Such is the salubrity of its location, the good order and ventilation of all its apartments, that the Institution has scarcely been visited by either of the prevailing epidemics,

which have spread so widely over the State during the past season; a few cases only of mild remittent fever having occurred."

The following is from the report of December first, 1847.

"With a single exception, no disease has prevailed among the pupils of this Institution during the past year. The salubrity of its location, and excellence of its internal regulations, are such that no rational fears need be entertained of the prevalence of any disease, unless of the most malignant and contagious character."

I will only add that from information derived from various sources, I am induced to believe, that the greater number of deaths that have occurred, have resulted from constitutional derangement of the system rather than any proximate and immediate cause—all the facts connected tend to show that this is a remarkably healthy situation.

The accounts of the Institution are made up till the first of October, each year, and it will be seen by reference to the Steward's report, in the appendix, that the amount of expenditures for provisions, household expenses, repairs and improvements, and servants' hire for the past year, is \$5,155 22, exceeding the amount expended for the same purposes during the previous year, \$518 72. This excess may be satisfactorily explained in the following manner: First, the household expenses were much heavier than formerly, in consequence of the purchase of a horse, a cooking stove, several necessary articles of furniture, bed clothes, &c.; Second, almost every article of food necessary for family consumption was higher in price, particularly flour, the increased value of which was at least twenty per cent.; and last, the number of pupils in the school, as has been already noticed, was greater than in any previous year, the average being about seventy, during the term.

The amount paid superintendent, teachers, steward, mechanical instructor, physician, matron, &c., is \$4,807 25. It is thus seen that the expenditures for the year ending October 1st, 1848, for all purposes, exclusive of money paid for land, were \$9,962 47. The receipts may be seen in the

treasurer's report. As the appropriations for this Institution have heretofore been barely sufficient to cover expenses till the 1st of October, much inconvenience has resulted for want of funds to defray those which have arisen between that time and the period when the legislature has renewed its provisions for carrying on the operations of the school. This is particularly the case this year; the current expenses of the steward's department for the present quarter are due, also the teachers' salaries, which are paid quarterly, and there are no funds on hand to meet them. In view of this difficulty it is hoped the legislature will appropriate a sufficient amount of money to supply the deficit, and defray all expenses up to the first of January of each succeeding year, if not till the time of passing the general appropriation bill.

A supply of new books, in embossed letters, is much needed. There are few whole volumes in the school, and it is quite discouraging to the children to be under the necessity of fingering again and again, the old, tattered, and worn out pages; and the formation of reading classes is out of the question, for the want of books of the same sort. It is pleasant to see a class of twelve or fifteen little boys and girls, reading the new testament or the psalms together, say on Sabbath morning. But the pleasure arising from such an exhibition, is not the only benefit derived from the exercise. It excites the interest, and quickens the energies of the children; it establishes a community of thought and feeling, and draws closer those bonds of sympathy and love, for which the blind are so remarkable, and which it is so important to cherish; besides, it saves much valuable time, and greatly diminishes the labors of the teacher. A little blind boy sits beside his companion and friend, who may not have so delicate a touch, or may not have practised as much as himself, and extends his fingers to extricate him from any difficulty that may occur in the lesson; and this he does almost as readily as a seeing child, thus enabling the teacher to bestow more attention on the less advanced, and less gifted pupils in his class. But I need not dilate on this point; the advantage of possessing the means of classification, is obvious to all who have reflected on the subject. Books, how-

ever, are needed: not only for this purpose, but to supply those who from time to time leave the Institution. It is a severe trial for a blind youth to leave a place where he has spent so many pleasant years, endeavoring to improve his mind and character, to break up all his cherished associations, and part with his companions and friends to meet the stern gaze of a cold world, single-handed and alone, perhaps; and then to be compelled to depart without the bible, that book which points to God, which opens up the way of life to the wounded and stricken soul, the book which he has spent so many anxious months and years learning to read, and perhaps the only one which he can read without the intervention of others, it would be cruel, a mockery, which an enlightened and christian community will not permit, while it has means to prevent it.

A cabinet of natural and artificial curiosities, consisting of specimens in the various departments of Natural History, including Geology, together with works of art, is greatly needed. The blind are always interested in these branches of knowledge, and if sensible representations were addressed to their touch, they would derive much advantage from them. I hope, therefore, to take early measures to form such a collection, and respectfully invite donations of articles for this purpose from any who may feel disposed to aid the object.

The five acre lot west of the institution, for the payment of which the legislature at its last session appropriated \$1,600, is a valuable acquisition, and, when properly improved and adorned with useful and ornamental embellishments, will add much to the beauty and comfort of the locality.

The grounds now consist of fourteen acres, and in time must become very valuable, situated as they are on the national road, and adjoining the capital of the State, which is a great central point, soon to be intersected by railroads in different directions. It is respectfully suggested that it might be proper to take measures for the permanent enclosure of that part of the grounds which fronts the road. Much has been said recently of the permanency and beauty of hedges made of the Osage Orange, also of their comparative cheapness. If found equal to the commendations bestowed upon

them, would they not form suitable enclosures for the grounds of this Institution?

The City Council, last summer, passed an ordinance providing for grading and gravelling the north side-walk of Friend street, the street leading from the city to the Institution, as far as the corporation line. This, when finished, will afford us a good road, and we regard it as a valuable improvement. Part of the work is done, and we trust that the remainder will be completed before bad weather sets in. In order to connect with it, we found it necessary to grade and gravel that part of the walk lying along the grounds of the Institution, which has been done at a trifling expense.

The shop is in a prosperous condition; all the boys are required to work part of every day, and are employed in making brushes, willow baskets, manilla mats, &c., many of which, for beauty and durability, rival any articles of the kind found in the market. The hours for work are from two P. M. till five. The girls, during the same time, are employed in the house, knitting, sewing, and making many fancy articles of beads and worsted which reflect credit on their skill and industry, and are readily purchased by the numerous visitors who cheer us with their presence.

The work department is a valuable appendage to the school, and cannot be too carefully cherished, not on account of any profit resulting to the State from it, but because it affords the pupils an opportunity of learning trades, by means of which they may secure employment, and perhaps a competency after finishing their education. For a statement of the pecuniary condition of the shop, see the Steward's report.

The subject of a permanent home for such of the working blind as might choose to avail themselves of its privileges, has heretofore engaged the attention of those who have had the oversight of this Institution. Mr. Chapin in his report for the year 1846, presented a plan for this object which is worthy of consideration, and which it is hoped will not be lost sight of, although the present may be an unpropitious time for urging the enterprise. The State of New York is now erecting a building for this purpose, which, with the

fixtures, is expected to cost \$15,000, and we shall soon have a practical demonstration of the operation of the project. An attempt has been made to engraft a system of the kind upon the Perkins Institute, Boston; but, owing to its connection with the school, it has not as yet afforded a complete and satisfactory test, of the success of the plan. It is hoped, however, that when the measure is fully tested, as it will soon be in the State of New York, it will justify the expectations of its friends, and supply a desideratum which appears yet to be wanting in the provision which has heretofore been made for this interesting class of community.

During the vacation I made an excursion in the south and south-eastern part of the State with a select portion of the choir and band, consisting of twelve of the pupils, under the direction of Mr. Machold. The object was to disseminate information relative to the institution, and also to gratify a laudable desire of the pupils to visit that part of the State and exhibit their musical skill. An attempt was made to defray the expenses of the expedition by giving concerts at prominent points in the route, which succeeded only in part, for although the operations of the company during the journey were managed with industry and economy, we returned in debt, the deficit being nearly fifty dollars. This may be regarded as an index of what may be expected in a pecuniary point of view in such excursions. The tour lasted two weeks; and concerts were given in Circleville, Chillicothe, Piketon, Portsmouth, Gallipolis, Marietta and McConnelsville. Much of the music was of an exalted character, and we flatter ourselves that the performances gave general satisfaction. If money was not cast abundantly into the lap, the hope is indulged that good was done by extending a knowledge of the Institution and its objects, and imparting correct information concerning the education of its inmates.

The following newspapers have been sent to the Institution during the year, articles from all of which have been regularly read to the pupils, and for which our thanks are due to the proprietors, viz: the Daily Ohio State Journal, Daily Ohio Statesman, Western Christian Journal, Lutheran Standard, Ohio School Journal, Ohio Standard, Liberty Hall

and Cincinnati Gazette, Dollar Weekly Cincinnati Chronicle, Cist's Weekly Advertiser, Dollar Times, Cleveland Herald, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Gospel Herald, Religious Telescope, Stark County Democrat, Ladies Repository, Oberlin Evangelist, Lutheran Messenger, Equal Rights, and occasionally the Zanesville Gazette and Ashland Democrat. We hope the editors and publishers of these periodicals will continue their favors, and that others "will do likewise;" for the children and youth of this school, if without eyes, have ears to hear, and are anxious for the current news, as well as miscellaneous reading generally.

Under Providence our safety and prosperity as a commonwealth depend upon the cultivation and correct training of the youth of the State. Hence we contemplate with satisfaction the liberal provision which has been made for the support of our schools, both by Congress and the State Legislature. Our common school system is gradually developing itself, and presenting abundant promise of future good for succeeding generations. But the blind cannot partake of the advantages of common schools; the system of instruction there is not adapted to their peculiar condition, and accordingly an enlightened policy has made provision for them, in the foundation and annual support of this institution. They are the children of the State, as well as the seeing; and if the doctrine that every wise and good government should see to the education of its youth, be admitted, then they present their claims, and demand as a right that which has heretofore been considered purely as a beneficence. With this view of the subject, we trust that the Legislature will "devise liberal things," and continue its fostering care, not merely for the sake of the blind, but for its own sake, and for that of our common country.

It may be remarked in conclusion, that the benevolent Institutions of the State, more than anything else, perhaps, give her character and prominence in the eyes of the moral and intelligent of other States, and of foreigners. They are hailed as evidences of her refinement and civilization, and regarded as sure pledges of future prosperity. May we not hope that their future conduct may be such as to justify this

opinion? That the Almighty Ruler of events may impart wisdom to manage the affairs of this one, so as to secure the greatest good, and merit the approbation of a generous public, is the humble and sincere desire of the subscriber.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. McMILLEN.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

No.	Names.	When Admitted.	Where From.	By whom sup-ported.
1	Lucinda M. Shaw-----	July 4, 1837	Pickaway county, O.	The State.
2	H. D. Collins-----	July 29, 1837	Ross do	do
3	A. M. Bergundthal-----	September 28, 1838	Monroe do	do
4	Jabez Fret-----	November 8, 1838	Columbiana do	do
5	Lavinia Booth-----	October 1, 1840	Trumbull do	do
6	Eli Hoover-----	September 29, 1841	Montgomery do	do
7	W. A. Carnes-----	September 29, 1841	Montgomery do	do
8	Margaret Patterson-----	October 1, 1841	Trumbull do	do
9	Martin Frech-----	February 9, 1842	Hamilton do	do
10	Wm. McIntire-----	September 27, 1842	Trumbull do	do
11	Mary A. Cramer-----	October 1, 1842	Ross do	do
12	Julia A. Schaller-----	October 1, 1842	Hamilton do	do
13	Elliott Hoover-----	October 8, 1842	Montgomery do	do
14	Sarah Thomas-----	October 22, 1842	Greene do	do
15	Minerva Daniels-----	January 14, 1843	Perry do	do
16	Miranda Phillips-----	March 22, 1843	Licking do	do
17	Mary Boileau-----	September 22, 1843	Hamilton do	do
18	Robert Longmore-----	September 22, 1843	Trumbull do	do
19	Joanna Donafon-----	October 1, 1843	Hamilton do	do
20	Moses Baird-----	October 10, 1843	Adams do	do
21	John McClary-----	February 4, 1844	Fairfield do	do
22	Mary Ann Tipton-----	February 8, 1844	Delaware do	do
23	Anthony Daugherty-----	February 14, 1844	Richland do	do

CATALOGUE—Continued.

No.	Names.	When Admitted.	Where From.	By whom sup- ported.
24	Eli Ackley -----	June 3, 1844	Morgan county, O.	The State.
25	Henry McCoy -----	October 1, 1844	Hamilton do	do
26	William Pasco -----	October 1, 1844	Belmont do	do
27	T. H. Hopkins -----	October 23, 1844	Ashtabula do	do
28	Emily Griffiths -----	October 23, 1844	Hamilton do	do
29	Samuel Christy -----	November 7, 1844	Marion do	do
30	George Tilton -----	November 8, 1844	Champaign do	do
31	Elizabeth Armstrong -----	November 12, 1844	Licking do	do
32	Catharine Stiner -----	January 17, 1845	Stark do	do
33	Geo. W. Thornton -----	April 1, 1845	Scioto do	do
34	Jane A. Moore -----	April 29, 1845	Franklin do	do
35	Chauncey Hastings -----	April 30, 1845	Medina do	do
36	Jane Ingersol -----	September 27, 1845	Hamilton do	do
37	John M. Bigger -----	October 4, 1845	Belmont do	do
38	Hannah Swart -----	October 8, 1845	Sandusky do	do
39	Almon Dart -----	October 8, 1845	Ashtabula do	do
40	Jacob Williams -----	October 16, 1845	Champaign do	do
41	Joel Jackson -----	October 27, 1845	Seneca do	do
42	Matilda Nichols -----	December 28, 1845	Summit do	do
43	Lyman Jones -----	February 15, 1846	Trumbull do	do
44	Joseph T. Axtell -----	April 18, 1846	Knox do	do
45	Frederick Keethy -----	June 1, 1846	Franklin do	do
46	James W. Welch -----	October 1, 1846	Greene do	do

47	Eliza Field	October	3,	1846	Ashtabula	do	do
48	Joseph Kellogg	October	3,	1846	Hamilton	do	do
49	Benjamin F. Hoover	October	3,	1846	Stark	do	do
50	Catharine Dawson	October	4,	1846	Pickaway	do	do
51	James Conner	October	22,	1846	Wayne	do Mich.	His friends.
52	Henrietta Titus	December	5,	1846	Lorain	do O.	The State.
53	Mary E. Dill	May	3,	1847	Warren	do	do
54	Pleasant Dearing	June	7,	1847	Tuscaloosa,	Alabama.	His father.
55	Catharine Landis	July	2,	1847	Licking	County, O.	The State.
56	Margaret Arnold	October	1,	1847	Tuscarawas	do	do
57	Joanna J. Hannaford	October	1,	1847	Hamilton	do	do
58	Thomas Phalan	October	1,	1847	Hamilton	do	do
59	Frederick Pommer	October	1,	1847	Franklin	do	do
60	William Hoover	October	1,	1837	Montgomery	do	do
61	Salina Craig	October	15,	1847	Jackson	do	do
62	John Seiler	October	15,	1847	Franklin	do	do
63	Elizabeth Coffman	October	20,	1847	Warren	do	do
64	Charlotte Naab	October	23,	1847	Cuyahoga	do	do
65	Elmira Knight	February	15,	1848	Marion	do	do
66	Ruth Richardson	February	16,	1848	Champaign	do	do
67	James A. Tilton	February	16,	1848	Huron	do	do
68	James M. Heady	March	1,	1848	Spencer county,	Ky.	His father.
69	Abigail Snow	April	10,	1848	Marion	county, O.	The State.
70	Elijah Conklin	May	2,	1848	Clark	do	do
71	Freeman F. Brown	May	2,	1848	Gauga	do	do
72	Henry B. Pierson	May	27,	1848	Licking	do	do
73	Jane Munnell	May	27,	1848	Belmont	do	do

RULES.

1. From the 1st of October till the 1st of April, the pupils are required to rise at six in the morning, and from the 1st of April till the 1st of October, at 5.

2. The younger pupils—say under the age of 14 years—are required to retire to rest at half past 8; the older at a quarter past 9—and the house to be perfectly quiet at 10.

3. All pupils must attend morning and evening service, unless they can give a reasonable excuse.

4. No pupil shall be absent from regular hours in the shop or from lessons, without the consent of their respective instructors first obtained—afterwards the consent of the superintendent.

5. No pupil shall speak disrespectfully to the superintendent, teachers, or officers of the Institution, or be guilty of disrespectful conduct in their presence.

6. The conduct of the pupils, both in language and behavior, must be respectful towards each other, and towards all persons in the house, who are employed to do any kind of service.

7. No intercourse further than is necessary in the discharge of their respective duties, shall exist between the pupils and persons engaged to do any kind of work for the Institution.

8. The pupils shall not speak disrespectfully of the superintendent, or of any of the teachers or officers, amongst themselves, nor to any individual in or out of the Institution.

9. Intercourse between the males and females of the school, is expressly forbidden. They shall not walk together, sit together, nor stand and talk together, without permission from the superintendent, or on such social occasions as he may authorize, and then under the supervision of himself, the matron, or some one of the teachers.

10. The walks on the east side of the house and grounds, are for the boys, and those on the west for the girls; neither

boys nor girls are allowed to stand about the pump longer than is necessary to obtain water.

11. The main avenue or brick way, from the front door to the gate, shall not be occupied as a walk by the pupils; they shall not stand nor sit in groups, nor individually, in or about the front door.

12. The receiving room is for strangers and visitors, and not for the pupils; they must not occupy it, nor habitually visit it, unless specially permitted.

13. No pupil is allowed to visit the dining room or kitchen, but for necessary purposes—and then to remain no longer than necessity requires.

14. The superintendent will always partake of the same kind of victuals that the pupils do—prepared in the same manner, and when good enough for him, they are good enough for them, and must be eaten without remark about quality.

15. Loud conversation at table, or noisy, boisterous conduct, in going to or from it, is forbidden.

16. There will be no lunch between meals—what is called piecing, is abolished—regular meals being considered sufficient for all.

No pupil shall go to the cupboard, safe, or store-room, without permission.

17. The use of tobacco by the pupils, will be discountenanced—smoking is prohibited every where, and chewing in the house and shop; any boy who leaves the evidences of the use of it on the floors or other places, will be required to remove them immediately, and teachers and officers are particularly requested to enforce this rule.

18. Pupils will not be permitted to visit town, and other places in the neighborhood, as often as formerly; any business which they may have in the city, can generally be transacted as well by the superintendent, steward, or some one of the teachers, as by themselves; they must not leave the grounds of the Institution, without leave from the superintendent.

19. Profanity is forbidden, also all ungentlemanly con-

duct—such as slamming doors, heavy walking in the halls, and rapid and noisy running up and down stairs.

20. The Sabbath must be respected—peace and quiet must be maintained on that day; suitable preparation for it—such as shaving, blacking shoes, boots, &c., should be made on Saturday evening.

21. All the pupils that can, are required to attend church in the forenoon of each Sabbath, when the weather is good; they should attend such places of worship, as their parents and guardians prefer.

22. The pupils are not only required to be orderly in their conversation and conduct, but also to keep their clothing, books, and rooms neat: their rooms at all times to be subject to the inspection of the superintendent.

23. All over work shall be taken by the Institution at wholesale prices, and when sold, shall be applied to the use of those who perform it.

24. The proceeds of over work must go into the hands of the superintendent, to be expended in clothing, traveling expenses, books, tools, &c., for the use of those to whom it is due, or to be kept as a permanent fund for them.

25. The shop and basement shall be closed and locked every night at 9 o'clock during the term, except an entrance to the basement on the superintendent's side of the house.

26. The foregoing rules will be enforced by suitable sanctions, and the teachers are authorized and required to assist in carrying them into effect.

These regulations are approved by the Trustees.

JAMES HOGE,
JOHN W. ANDREWS,
JOSEPH McELVAIN,
SAMUEL McCLELLAND,
W. ARMSTRONG.

PHYSICIAN AND OCULIST'S REPORT.

Trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—I am happy to inform you that the health of the pupils of this Institution, since my last report, has generally been good. No epidemic disease has prevailed, and the few cases of sickness which have occurred were usually mild and manageable, no one having terminated fatally.—As I have intimated on former occasions, many of the pupils never enjoy good health. They have frail and enfeebled constitutions, and are prone to relapses of the affections from which they have formerly suffered, and are remarkably susceptible to the various exciting causes of disease. Hence they are under the necessity of avoiding exposures to every depressing influence, of observing strict hygienic regulations, and require the most rigid surveillance and care from those who exercise a superintendence over them. This kind of attention has ever been exercised towards them, and I take great pleasure in stating that the Superintendent and officers of the Institution have made every possible effort to promote the successful operation of remedies for the prevention and cure of disease, and to protect and cherish those who are naturally delicate and infirm.

In compliance with my duties as *Oculist*, contemplated in the provisions of a former Legislature, I have examined the eyes of *all*, but more particularly of those who entered within the last year. In several instances there were favorable opportunities for the application of surgical skill, and although but a few cases afforded an encouraging prospect for the restoration of sight by operations upon the eye, the nature of others were such that very great and permanent

inconvenience from irritation, inflammation and deformity would be experienced without a resort to appropriate treatment.

There are three cases of cataract in the Institution; one in the person of a little girl, which is decidedly a favorable case for operation, but her extreme timidity prevents her submission to it, preferring blindness for the present to a momentary infliction of pain. Another, an equally favorable case, is that of a little boy whose mother objects to an operation on the ground that the result might, in some measure, contravene the designs of Providence.

I have operated on the following cases:

1st. John Siler, from Franklin county; has soft cataract in both eyes; in the right it is complete; in the left the opacity of the lens is only partial.

The right, or blind eye, was the one selected for operation, which I performed by lacerating the opaque lens, with the hope of cure by its solution and absorption. I have little doubt that there will be a restoration of useful vision. The case is now under treatment.

2d. Henry McCoy, has suffered for a long period from hydrophthalmia, or dropsy of the left eye. The size of the globe had greatly increased, so as to occasion much inconvenience and deformity.

The operation which I performed for his relief consisted in puncturing the globe, evacuating its contents and removing a portion of its coats, with the expectation when diseased action subsided that its size would be sufficiently reduced.

3d. Lyman Jones—had staphyloma of left eye of several years standing, which induced a very troublesome irritation and considerable deformity.

With the same objects in view, the eye was treated in the same manner as that of case second, both resulting successfully.

4th. Humphrey Hopking—blindness produced by intense inflammation and closure of the pupil in both eyes.

An artificial pupil was made in the iris of the left eye, which expanded sufficiently, but the optic nerve having been involved, sight is still imperfect.

Respectfully,

R. L. HOWARD.

STEWARDS REPORT

From October 1, 1847, to October 1, 1848.

Amount paid for provisions during the year.....	\$2,917 71
Amount expended for household and general expenses ..	1,221 14
Amount expended for repairs and improvements	367 62
Amount expended for servant hire	648 75
	<hr/>
	\$5,155 22
	<hr/>

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

	Dr.
To manufactured articles and stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1847,	\$508 45
To cash on hand	180 80
Expenditures during the year for materials, labor, &c. ..	307 23
	<hr/>
	\$1,496 48
	<hr/>

	Cr.
By manufactured articles and stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1848,	\$900 00
By receipts during the year, in cash	558 35
By receipts during the year, in notes	375 57
By claims against merchants	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,033 92
Deduct as above	1,496 48
	<hr/>
Balance in favor of shop.....	\$537 44
	<hr/>

GIRLS' WORK.

	Dr.
To manufactured articles and stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1847,	\$74 00
Cash	112 68
Expended during the year for stock.....	99 31
	<hr/>
	\$285 99
	<hr/>

	Cr.
By manufactured articles and stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1848,	\$94 00
By receipts during the year -----	224 79
	<hr/>
	\$318 79
Deduct as above -----	285 99
	<hr/>
Balance in favor of girls -----	\$32 80
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted, by
JAS. W. WATSON.

In addition to the above, the girls made more than three hundred dollars worth of over-work, and the boys at least double that amount, which was disposed of by themselves and others for their benefit, and has not been estimated in the accounts of the work department.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

THE OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,

In account with Thomas Moodie, Treasurer.

Dr.

1847.

Nov. 3.	To J. W. Watson, steward, on account of current expenses -----	\$300 00
Dec. 4.	A. W. Penniman, salary to 31st inst. -----	250 00
" "	G. Machold, " " " -----	150 00
" "	C. Jucksch, " " " -----	150 00

1848-9.

Jan. 4.	J. W. Watson, for current expenses -----	200 00
" "	Casper K. Cuckler, salary to 31st ult. -----	125 00
" 5.	Henry Hauenstein, " " -----	125 00
" 6.	J. W. Watson, " " -----	125 00
" 7.	Mrs. Van Deman, " " -----	50 00
" 13.	J. W. Watson, for current expenses -----	250 00
Mar. 10.	" " " -----	1,000 00
" 29.	" balance of land -----	869 25
" "	G. Machold & Bro., musical instruments -----	76 04
" 31.	A. W. Penniman, salary to date -----	250 00
" "	H. Hauenstein, " " -----	125 00
" "	G. Machold, " " -----	150 00
" "	John Mahoney, to 29th Feb. -----	102 00
" "	Esther Miller, to date -----	75 00
" "	Casper K. Cuckler, " -----	125 00
" "	J. W. Watson, " -----	125 00
" "	Chas. Jucksch, " -----	150 00
Apr. 12.	R. L. Howard, for medical services -----	50 00
" 21.	J. W. Watson, for current expenses -----	500 00
" 25.	E. Dryer, instruction on sacred music -----	100 00
May 8.	Mrs. Van Deman, salary to 31st March -----	50 00
" 13.	J. W. Watson, for current expenses -----	500 00
" 30.	John Mahoney, for services -----	50 00
June 9.	J. W. Watson, for current expenses -----	500 00
July 1.	H. Hauenstein, salary to date -----	125 00
" "	Charles Jucksch " -----	150 00
" "	G. Machold " -----	150 00
" "	Casper K. Cuckler " -----	125 00
" "	A. W. Penniman " -----	150 00
" "	J. W. Watson " -----	125 00

July 13.	To J. W. Watson, for current expenses -----	\$500 00
" 29.	A. Daugherty, for services as teacher of Mathematics -----	50 00
" 31.	G. Machold, salary to 30th Sept.-----	150 00
" "	Charles Jucksch, " -----	150 00
" "	A. W. Penniman, " -----	150 00
" "	Esther Miller, " -----	75 00
" "	Ann Bergundthal, " -----	25 00
" "	George McMillen, sup't, " -----	500 00
" "	Lavinia Booth, " -----	75 00
Aug. 1.	H. D. Collins, assistant teacher of music for one year-----	30 00
" 3.	Mrs. Van Deman, to 30th Sept.-----	100 00
" "	J. W. Watson, " -----	125 00
" 4.	H. Hauentein, " -----	125 00
Sep. 27.	J. W. Watson, for current expenses-----	1,000 00
Oct. 18.	Geo. McMillen, bill for embossed books-----	16 66
" "	John Mahoney, for basket making to 1st Aug.	45 25
" "	Dr. R. L. Howard, services to 1st Aug.-----	105 00
	Balance forward-----	840 23
		<u>\$11,409 43</u>

CONTRA.

Cr.

1847.		
Oct. 16.	By balance on hand from last Report -----	\$644 18
1848.		
Jan. 4.	Appropriation for current year in part-----	1,000 00
Mar. 9.	" " " -----	5,600 00
July 1.	" balance " " -----	4,000 00
Oct. 18.	J. M. Heady, 6 mos. to 1st Aug. last-----	50 00
" "	G. McMillen and family, board to 1st Oct.---	65 25
" "	J. M. Heady, board and tuition 6 months in advance -----	50 00
		<u>\$11,409 43</u>
Balance forward -----		\$840 23

TERMS

FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

I. Applications for admission may be addressed to either of the Trustees or the Superintendent.

II. Applicants are required, by law, to be between the ages of six and twenty-one years. But pupils are not usually received under ten. In some instances persons over twenty-one, when free from exceptionable habits, are admitted by the discretion of the Trustees. In all cases applicants must be free from disease, of sound mind, and of good moral character. A certificate of these facts from several respectable citizens, is required.

III. The terms, where there is ability to pay, and to all residing out of the State, are one hundred dollars for the term of ten months, payable half yearly in advance. This covers all charges, except clothing and traveling expenses to and from Columbus.

IV. All applicants unable to pay their board and tuition, must bring a certificate of the fact from several respectable persons acquainted with their circumstances. They must come furnished with suitable changes of clothing, with the name marked thereon.

V. The term commences on the first day of October, and continues until the first day of August. Vacation continues two months, during which the pupils return to their homes.



